

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

VOL. 6. JASPER, INDIANA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1864. NO. 9.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT JASPER
DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY
CLEMENT DOANE.
OFFICE—CORNER OF MACDONALD AND
WEST STREETS.

TERMS—STRICTLY IN ADVANCE:
Single Subscription, for fifty Nos., \$1.50
For six months, 1.00

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STEEGE, REILING & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Teas,
TOBACCO, CIGARS,
Foreign & Domestic Liquors, Wines, &c.
MARKET STREET.
North Side, between Second and Third Sts.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
P. S.—Prompt attention to orders from the
country. sep 12, 1863-1

W. C. ADAMS, H. BUETTNER,
ADAMS & BUETTNER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AGENTS FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS.
JASPER, INDIANA
Office—North east corner McDonald and
West streets. March 14, 1863

TRACEWELL & KEAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
THE undersigned will hereafter practice
in the Circuit Court of Dubois County,
and will promptly attend to all business en-
trusted to their care.
WILLIAM TRACEWELL,
SAMUEL KEAN.

RUDDOLPHUS SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL attend promptly to any business
entrusted to him in any of the courts
of Dubois county. Office at the corner of
McDonald and — streets. mar12

JOHN BAKER, A. J. BECKETT,
Vincennes, Ind. Jasper, Ind.
BAKER & BECKETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
WILL practice in the Dubois Circuit and
Common Pleas Courts. Particular at-
tention paid to collections. June 20.

George P. Bewers,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
ROME, IND.

WILL attend the Courts in Perry, Du-
bois and Crawford counties, and give
prompt attention to all business entrusted to
him. J-n 23, '61.

J. T. Bewers,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PETERSBURGH, IND.
WILL give prompt attention to all busi-
ness entrusted to his care in Pike and
adjoining counties. Nov. 2.

R. BECK,
BOOT & SHOE STORE,
EAST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE, JASPER.
WOULD respectfully inform
the public that they have a
large and splendid assortment
of Boots and Shoes on hand,
which they will sell as cheap as can be done
anywhere, and will warrant all their work.
Give us a trial. ROMUALD BECK.

Joseph Trautler,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
HARNESS AND SADDLES,
Corner East Main and McDonald Streets,
JASPER, IND.

OFFERS his thanks to the citizens of Du-
bois county and vicinity for their past
patronage, and solicits a continuance and
extension of the same, feeling confident that
he can make it to the interest of persons in
want of anything in his line to deal with
him, as his motto is "small profits and quick
sales." [Nov 15, '62]

"Money for your Bags!!!"

SAVE EM! SAVE EM! SAVE EM!

WE will pay three cents a pound cash
for good, clean cotton rags delivered
at the
COURIER OFFICE.
Jasper, January 24, 1863.

My Children's Origin.

BY DAVID BARKER.

One night as old St. Peter slept
He left the door of Heaven ajar,
When through a little angel crept,
And came down with a falling star.

One Summer as the blessed beams
Of morn approached, my blushing bride
Awakened from some pleasing dreams,
And found that angel by her side.

God grant but this—I ask no more:
That when he leaves this world of sin,
He'll wing his way to that blessed shore,
And find that gate of Heaven again.

ST. PETER'S REPLY.

Full eighteen hundred years or more
I've kept my doors securely tied;
There is no "little angel" strayed,
Nor has been missing all the while.

I did not sleep as you supposed,
Nor left the door of Heaven ajar;
Nor has a "little angel" left,
And gone down with a falling star.

Go ask that "blushing bride" and see
I she won't frankly own and say,
That when she found that angel babe,
She found it by the good old way.

God grant but this—I ask no more;
That should your number be enlarged,
That you will not do as before,
And lay it to St. Peter's charge.

ST. PETER.

Sentiments of an Adopted Citizen.
Hon. EMILE ROTH delivered a speech in
the Legislature of Wisconsin, recently, from
which we extract the following:

I read the Declaration of Independence
and the Constitution, where it was a political
crime to read it. I admired it and consid-
ered it an impregnable and eternal bulwark
against tyranny and anarchy. A series ap-
peared to me as the Canaan of all persecut-
ed lovers of freedom. I shed tears of joy
when I first saw the stars and stripes waving
over the waters of the ocean. Bitter de-
ception! With the destruction of the Con-
stitution and liberty of the people, all the
hopes of my youth are destroyed. I never
thought but that my children were sure to
enjoy thereof, and since I must fear that
they will not, I regret having become the
father of American children. The Declara-

tion of Independence contains an implied
invitation for all civilized people of the world
to settle in the boundaries of the old Ameri-
can States and enjoy the blessing of a free
government. Several States of the Union,
among them Wisconsin, have sent agents
to Europe for that distinct purpose. Mil-
lions of people have come here under the
supposition that the constitutional rights
guaranteed to them would never be violated,
and that the faith of the American nation
would never be broken. Under that very
same supposition, in consideration of the
solemn pledge of constitutional liberty, I
swore allegiance to the United States. I
swore to support the Constitution. I made
that oath with all the sincerity of my heart,
without any mental reservation, and I am
going to stand by it, no matter who violates
the Constitution. Having enjoyed its many
blessings for more than a dozen years, I will
make no use of my chances of escape from
the perils now imminent to all of us, but I
shall stand here by the constitutional rights
and liberty to the bitter end. I say, I have
been betrayed. Yes, that is so, and all
adopted citizens have been. They came
here under the supposition that there would
be no illegal arrests here, no star-chambers,
no passport system, no secret police, no
violation of the habeas corpus in peaceful
States. We have a right solemnly to de-
mand of the American Nation to redeem
their faith, which was pledged to us, and to
restore us to our rights. When coming to
this country, I, just as well as the rest of the
foreign born citizens, was at liberty to
choose the party which I might belong to
thereafter. We were not led by any prej-
udices, and most of us made their choice in
favor of the Democratic party, for the fol-
lowing reasons:

As all civilized nations of the globe show
in their progress an unmistakable tendency
toward free trade, we are glad to meet with
that tendency in the Democratic party.—
We found the Democratic party pledged
against any extension of the power of the

President, and in favor of the preservation
of the several States, and for a strict inter-
pretation of the Federal Constitution. The
last stated principle of the Democratic par-
ty was at that time, and now is, the very
foundation of the republican form of our
government, and, as I truly believe this to
be so, I shall never leave the banner of the
Democratic party while she stands pledged
to that principle as firmly sustained by the
philosophy of history. Furthermore my
experience has fixed and settled my opinion
in regard thereto. My colleague from Dodge
referred to the constitutions of Prussia and
other States. In fact, the constitutions of
several German States, principally that of
Prussia, give and grant to the people ex-
actly the same rights and privileges which are
granted by the Constitution of the United
States; the right of the people to assemble,
to bear arms, free speech, free press, even
habeas corpus. But why is it the people
there don't enjoy them? Simply because
the ministers of the crown have assumed
the right to interpret and construct the Con-
stitution at their pleasure, and because a
little proviso happened to be smuggled into
the Constitution, reading as follows: "except
in state of war." Now, whenever the
minions of tyranny want to deprive single
persons or whole communities of their con-
stitutional rights, they only need to get up
a row, in the respective locality. In nume-
rous instances such rows were designedly
got up by the secret agents of the Govern-
ment, or even by the police. The next was
that the respective city or district was
declared to be in a "state of war," and free
press and free speech suppressed, and illegal
arrests made in the same way as they were
recently made here by order of the present
Administration. The most flagrant acts of
tyranny have been perpetrated by this as-
sumption of power by the Government, and
it is by no means impossible that the people
of this Union will make similar experience
if they allow the governing power at their
pleasure to construct the organic law of the
land, which has been made for the purpose
of guarding the rights and restricting the
power of the Administration.

Prince Metternich, the greatest diplomat-
ist of the Machiavellian school, once ex-
pressed the opinion that the Constitution of
the United States would be applicable for
all monarchical purposes, if it did not ex-
clude the idea of constructive treason. The
hint of the old shield bearer of tyranny has
been well understood by Mr. Lincoln and
his Cabinet, who, by their way of construc-
tion and interpretation of that very same
Constitution, succeeded to make it applica-
ble for every purpose of usurpation. The
gentleman now in the chair [Webb] sees
no danger in all these things, because, as
he believes, no man could make himself a
tyrant within the short space of four years.
A very innocent idea that. We Americans
of European birth know only too well from
our experience that it must be a very poor
sort of a tyrant who wants four years to ac-
quire tyrannical power. The right man under
the right circumstances may succeed in
four days, and even in four hours. There
are numerous precedents to which I might
refer. But let us be confined to the history
of a few years. Early in 1848, every man
in France laughed at the idea of a Napole-
onic presidency. The people of Paris said
he was just fool enough to have their amuse-
ment with the funny fellow, whose caricatures
were paraded in every budget of fun.
They called him the "mooncalf." But they
found the mooncalf at once elected presi-
dent of France by a handsome majority of a
million of votes. I cannot say which was
greater at the time—the astonishment of
the scorn at him, of all the European politi-
cians. They all made mockery of him, and
nobody believed that he could keep himself
in the position for a single month. Not-
withstanding that and in spite of the most
extensive machinations of the whole well-
educated European diplomacy, he became
even Emperor of France. Even then the
Palmerstons and Metterniches considered
him a political mushroom of a very short
life. He was refused the hand of a legiti-
mate princess for that reason. Now, it is
over ten years since he commenced tyranniz-
ing the same French people who have
overthrown so many thrones, and still he
exists; moreover, he is the ruler in fact of
Europe, and nobody can say whether or not
he will give us here some unwelcome proof of
his superiority above all his contemporaries.

Correspondence of Generals Longstreet and Foster.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE FORCES }
EAST TENNESSEE, Jan. 34, 1864. }
To the Commanding General United States
Forces, East Tennessee:

SIR—I find the proclamation of President
Lincoln of the 4th of December last in cir-
culation in hand-bills among our soldiers.
The immediate object of this circulation ap-
pears to be to induce our soldiers to quit our
ranks and to take the oath of allegiance to
the United States Government. I presume,
however, that the great object and end in
view is to hasten the day of peace.

I respectfully suggest for your considera-
tion, the propriety of communicating any
views that your Government may have upon
this subject, through me, rather than by
hand bills circulated among our soldiers.
The few men who may desert under the
promise held out in the Proclamation can-
not be men of character or standing. If
they desert their cause they degrade them-
selves in the eyes of God and of man. They
can do your cause no good nor can they in-
jure ours.

As a great nation, you can accept none
but an honorable peace; as a noble people,
you could have us accept nothing less. I
submit, therefore, whether the mode that I
suggest would not be more likely to lead to
an honorable end than such a circulation of
a partial promise of freedom.

I am, sir very respectfully, your obedient
servant,
J. LONGSTREET,
Lieut. General Commanding.

REPLY OF MAJ. GEN. JOHN G. FOSTER, COM-
MANDING DEPARTMENT OF OHIO.

HEADQ'S DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO }
KNOXVILLE, EAST TENN. Jan. 7, 1864. }
Lieut. Gen. Longstreet, Commanding Forces
in East Tennessee:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter dated January 3,
1864. You are correct in the supposition
that the great object in view in the circula-
tion of the President's proclamation, is to
induce those now in rebellion against the
Government, to lay aside their arms, and
return to their allegiance as citizens of the
United States, thus securing the re-union of
States now arrayed in hostility against one
another and restoration of peace. The im-
mediate effect of the circulation may be to
cause many men to leave your ranks, to re-
turn home, or come within our lines; and, in
view of this latter course, it has been thought
proper to issue an order announcing the fa-
vorable terms on which deserters will be
received.

I accept, however, your suggestion that
it would have been more courteous to have
sent these documents to you for circulation,
and I embrace with pleasure the opportu-
nity thus afforded to enclose to you twenty
copies of each of these documents, and rely
upon your generosity and desire for peace,
to give publicity to the same among your
officers and men. I have the honor to be,
General.

Very respectfully,
J. G. FOSTER,
Major General Commanding.

The New York Ledger on Lincoln.
The New York Ledger, speaking of the
movement now on foot to place ABRAHAM
LINCOLN again on the course as a candidate
for the Presidency, says:

It is generally understood that Abraham
Lincoln is quite anxious to serve another
term in the White House, and that his
friends are working late and early to secure
him the nomination of his party. We hope
he won't get it. We have nothing against
Mr. Lincoln personally, but a President who
can quietly sit and crack his jokes in the
White House while he permits an old fossil
like Secretary Wells to manage the Navy
Department, is not the sort of a man we
admire. The mere fact that Mr. Lincoln
has kept old Mr. Wells in office while our
commerce is being ruined by rebel priva-
teers, will cost him thousands of votes if he
ever comes before the people again as a
candidate for the Presidency.

Two Kentuckians, father and son,
were on a railroad train in Indiana last Sun-
day. The father was a rebel prisoner the
son was a Federal guard on the platform of
car. The old man seeing his son, presumed
to take more liberty than the rule allowed,
and put his head outside the door. His son
hastily advanced, piece at the shoulder, with
a sharp "Get back there, you d—d old
rebel!"

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS—AN OLD CANAL BARGE EARNS \$4,000

The military Commission now in session
in Norfolk, of which Brigadier General I.
Wistar is President, have investigated an-
other novel steamboat operation. The steam-
boat Nelly Baker was chartered in Febru-
ary, 1862, at \$350 per day. Captain A. W.
Leader, Captain Charles Spear, and J. H. B.
Long, all of Boston, were the owners.

The Nelly Baker cost \$19,800. She was
in the employ of the Government about ten
months, receiving \$106,200 charter money.
She was then sold to the United States for
\$42,000, the owners realizing the sum of
\$148,000. In addition to this, the profits
derived from the sale of refreshments were
about \$25 per day during the time she was
running from Old Point to Gen. McClellan's
army, and she got all her coal gratis from
the Government.

Another neat case is that of an old canal
barge, called the Miss Mary, which was
worth from \$800 to \$900. She was char-
tered in November of 1862, at the exorbi-
tant rate of \$25 per day, and remained in
charter until she earned her patriotic own-
ers \$4,000. She was nominally a prison
hulk, but the evidence goes to show that she
was used a very small part of the time. Her
owners were the noted John Coblenz and
John F. Pickrell, of Baltimore, who figured
in the Grimes Committee investigation.

The testimony, thus far, goes to show that
a most culpable lack of system prevailed in
the Quartermaster's Department during the
year 1862.

In the puff which Secretary Chase
bestows upon himself, remarks a contempo-
rary, he appropriated the words which Web-
ster applied to Hamilton. Webster said:
"He smote the rock of our national re-
sources, and abundant streams gushed forth;
he touched the corpse of the public credit,
and it stood upon its feet."

Amended, these ideas do apply to Secre-
tary Chase:

"He smote the handle of Hoe's printing
press, and abundant streams of green backs
gushed, with the want of his green backs he
touched the national conscience, and it be-
came shoddy."

A dispatch to the New York Tribune
says:

"It is proposed to pay the head of the pro-
posed Bureau of Emancipation \$4,400 per
annum, and to give him a staff of assistants,
deputies, and supervisors."

In other words there is to be another
"place" opened to the Republican "patriots"
and "statesmen," where they may rob the
Government and put money in their purses.

HOOPS.—"Pa," said a little boy, pointing
to a pile of hoop skirts, "is them white things
at the store windows coon traps or bird-
cages? Well my son they might very well
be called bird cages, though many a poor
coon has been caught by them."

AN Irish gentleman having taken
home a large turtle, placed it in the servant's
bedroom in order to enjoy her surprise.—
Next morning, first thing, Biddy bounded in-
to the breakfast room exclaiming, "Be jabers
I've got him!" "Got what?" inquired the
head of the house, feigning surprise. "The
bullo bed-bug that's been stein' the childer
the last month: I've got him sure."

PROMOTIONS.—Colonels John F. Wilder,
17th Indiana, Silas Colgrove, 27th W.
Grover, 76th, and B. J. Scribner, 38th Indi-
ans, Brig. Generals. Each of these officers
have been commanding a brigade for the
past two years, and are, with one exception,
the four senior Colonels of this State.

A pedlar called on an old lady to dis-
pose of some goods, and inquired of her if
she could tell him of any road which no
pedlar had traveled. "Yes," said she, "I
know of one, and only one, and that is the
road to heaven."

A man who had been teased to death
for many years by a virago of a wife, when
she died had the following inscription en-
graved upon the headstone of her grave:
"Here lies my wife, and Heaven knows,
Not less for mine, than her repose."

"We ought to love our father and
mother best, hadn't we, Jane?" "Yes,
George; 'cause if we don't, we shall be sure
to get a whipping."

It is said that Mrs. Cupps of B—, a
Illinois, recently gave birth to three fine boys.
This is having the ac-Cupps to some effect.